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6 November 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1605

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CONTENTS

PAGE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

French Source Reports on Romanian-Hungarian Conflict (Manuel Lucbert; LE MONDE, 15-16 Oct 78)	1
CPCZ Daily Reports Opening of Hungarian Cultural Center (RUDE PRAVO, 12 Oct 78)	3
GDR Dedication of Memorial to Polish Soldiers Reported (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 12 Oct 78)	4
MSZMP's Fock Addresses Meeting of Occasion of DKP Congress (Jeno Fock; NEPSZABADSAG, 22 Oct 78)	5
GDR's Stoph Speaks at 11 October Dinner in Sofia (Willi Stoph; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 12 Oct 78)	7
Briefs	
Bulgarian CP Delegation in GDR	10
SED Delegation to MPR	10
GDR, Romanian Historians	10
Yugoslav Ambassador Departs GDR	10
CPCZ Delegation in GDR	11
GDR Reception for Polish Army Day	11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Fojtik Addresses Festive Meeting on CSSR Army Day (RUDE PRAVO, 6 Oct 78)	12
Dissidents Called Advocates of Terrorism (Karel Doudera; RUDE PRAVO, 20 Oct 78)	17

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
CPCZ Daily Answers Reader on Press Treatment of PRC (Zdenek Horeni; RUDE PRAVO, 5 Oct 78)	19
Reader's Letter Scores Fashion Displaying Western Symbols (Vladimir Stejskal; TRIBUNA, 4 Oct 78)	22
'RUDE PRAVO' Writes on Paramilitary Education in CSSR (RUDE PRAVO, 11 Oct 78)	24
Slovak Party Official Praises Strength of CSSR Army (Editorial, Ladislav Sadovsky; PRAVDA, 6 Oct 78)	25
 Briefs	
Ambassador to Ethiopia	26
Physical Culture Union Chairman	26
Luxembourg Parliamentary Delegation	26
Delegation to Vietnam	26
Party Secretary on Army	27
 EAST GERMANY	
SED's Axen Addresses DKP Congress in Mannheim (Hermann Axen; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 21-22 Oct 78)	28
SED's Naumann Addresses Frankfurt DKP 21 October Rally (Konrad Naumann; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 23 Oct 78)	34
Foreign Leaders, Groups Greet GDR on 29th Anniversary (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 9 Oct 78)	39
 Cuba's Castro	
SRV Leaders	
MPR Leaders	
PRC's Hua Kuo-feng	
Algeria's Boumediene	
Angola's Neto	
SFRY's Djuranovic	
Polisario Front	
Israeli Communist Party	
CEMA Secretary	
Arab Republic of Egypt	
Albania Greetings	
Syrian Arab Republic Premier	
DPRY Council of Ministers	
 SED Greets Yemen Socialist Party Congress (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 11 Oct 78)	48

	Page
CONTENTS (Continued)	
Briefs	
Solidarity With Vietnam	49
Italian Trade Union Delegation	49
Talks With 'PRENSA LATINA'	50
Aid to Laos	50
Ambassador to Ghana	50
Solidarity Committee Aid	50
Finnish Jurists' Delegation	50
Mongolian Delegation Visits	51
Ambassador to Mozambique	51
French CP Delegation	51
PDRY Embassy Reception	51
 POLAND	
Briefs	
School Year Ceremonies	52
Party Research Conference	52
GDR Justice Officials' Visit	52
Jelenia Gora Party Plenum	52
Bielsko-Biala Party Plenum	53
Tarnow Party Plenum	53
PZPR Voivodship Secretaries' Session	53
 ROMANIA	
Briefs	
Religious Service for Late Pope	54
 YUGOSLAVIA	
Literary Prize Awarded, Renounced by Earlier Winner (NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 17, 24 Sep, 15 Oct 78)	55
Background of Tie Vote	
Davico Winner	
Renunciation by Lalic	

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH SOURCE REPORTS ON ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN CONFLICT

Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Oct 78 p 4

[Article by Manuel Lucbert: "The Fate of the Hungarian Minority in Transylvania Continues to Aggravate Relations Between Hungary and Romania"]

[Text] Vienna--From our correspondent in Central Europe--One of the most eminent representatives of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania, Karoly Kiraly, the author last year of an open letter criticizing the policy of the Romanian leaders in regard to the national minorities is currently subjected to strict police surveillance and to strong pressure to renounce his previous remarks.

A former member of the Central Committee and a former alternate member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Kiraly requested in 1972 to be relieved of all his functions for personal reasons. Recently he had been living in the small town of Caransebes where he was in charge of a furniture factory. After the publication of his criticisms of the regime in the West, the local officials let him know that they could no longer be responsible for his safety and they persuaded him to leave the area. Since then, Kiraly has been living in his parents' house in Tigrug Mures, one of the principal centers of the Hungarian minority.

According to friends who visited him recently, Kiraly still has fear for his life. Lately, he told them, he was the target of two assassination attempts disguised as traffic accidents.

Even though there are continuing contacts between Romania and Hungary on the ministerial level, the issue of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania continues to aggravate relations between the two countries. The tension increased sharply at the beginning of the year following the publication in MAGYAR NEMZET in Budapest of two articles by the great writer Gyula Illyes, articles which denounced, in veiled, but completely understandable, terms, the policy of assimilation in Romania. In May, Bucharest replied through the voice of Mihnea Gheorghiu, chairman of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, who reproached Illyes for his "obesssional anti-Romanianism." In the meantime, the Romanian press launched a lively "anti-Horthyist" campaign, named for the admiral who ruled Hungary during the period between the two wars.

Concerned about moderation, the Budapest leaders did not allow Illyes to respond to the attacks on him. However, the Hungarian Writers Association protested Gheorghiu's article to its Romanian counterpart. The Romanian response, which was read last week during a meeting of Hungarian writers in Budapest, shows that, for the moment, each side is holding to its own positions. However, George Macovescu, the president of the Romanian Writers Union and the former minister of foreign affairs, has demonstrated that he is ready to go to the Hungarian capital and to try to settle the conflict.

CSO: 3100

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPCZ DAILY REPORTS OPENING OF HUNGARIAN CULTURAL CENTER

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 78 p 2 AU

["Pe"-signed report: "The Center of Knowledge; the Hungarian Cultural Center in Prague Opened"]

[Summary] "This Tuesday [10 October] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Miroslav Mueller, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier; Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech Socialist Republic; and other significant guests attended the festive opening ceremony of the Hungarian Cultural Center in Rytirska Street in Prague."

"As Ferenc Molnar, state secretary of culture in the Hungarian People's Republic, and Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to the CSSR, stressed, the cultural cooperation of Czechoslovakia and the Hungarian People's Republic is one of the foundations of the traditional links between the neighboring fraternal countries." The center now provides the best prerequisites for developing yet greater activity in this respect, as proved by the opening concert of Hungarian musicians at the center.

On 11 rpt 11 October Ferenc Molnar was received by Czech minister of culture Klusak, to discuss the possibilities of the center's cooperation with the Czechoslovak cultural institutions and also the further deepening of mutual relations in the sphere of culture. In the evening of the same day Minister Klusak arranged a friendly meeting with the Hungarian guests, which was also attended by Zdenek Trhlik, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

CSO: 2400

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL TO POLISH SOLDIERS REPORTED

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Oranienburg dispatch: "Memorial for Heroic Strugglers of the Polish Army Dedicated"]

[Summary] "With the solemn dedication of a memorial at Hohen Neuendorf on Wednesday [11 October] thousands of working people of Oranienburg Kreis commemorated the heroic soldiers of the Polish Army who, in the spring of 1945, fought side by side with the Red Army in the Berlin operation and died for the liberation of the German people from fascism. Members of the Polish forces also had found their last resting place then at Hohen Neuendorf.

"In the ceremony on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Polish Army participated with official delegations of the Polish People's Republic consisting of Zdzislav Zandarowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and general of arms Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski, deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; and of the GDR with Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; and Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Also present were veterans of the Polish Army who fought against fascism; USSR ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrassimov; Jerzy Gawrysiak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR; Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the military council and chief of the Political Administration of the group of Soviet armed forces in Germany; other generals and officers of the Soviet army; Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the SED Potsdam Bezirk leadership; other personalities from the GDR; and Polish working people."

In his speech Zandarowski thanked the GDR citizens for erecting the memorial and praised the consistent peace policy of the GDR.

In his speech Col Gen Mednikov pointed out that 600,000 Soviet soldiers were killed while liberating Poland from fascism and that the soldiers of the Polish Army selflessly fought at their side.

Guenther Jahn paid tribute to the 3,200 soldiers of the first Polish Army killed in action in the campaign from the Oder to the Elbe rivers.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MSZMP'S FOCK ADDRESSES MEETING ON OCCASION OF DKP CONGRESS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by MSZMP Politburo member Jeno Fock at a 21 October festive meeting of the communists of Speyer, FRG, staged on the occasion of the current DKP Congress: "Jeno Fock: We Are in Solidarity With Your Struggle"]

[Text] In the introductory part of his speech, Jeno Fock conveyed the greetings of the MSZMP Central Committee to all the communists of Speyer and the country and then stressed:

"The report of your party's leadership, submitted by Comrade Herbert Mies at the congress, the draft program and the speeches that were made have affirmed to us that we are guests of a fraternal party whose members are struggling in unity in the spirit of the fundamental principle of the draft program.

"The congress, too, shows that the FRG Communists are assuming their historical mission with responsibility: they are working for social progress in accordance with the country's characteristic conditions, taking the militant experiences of the international communist and workers movement into consideration. We, Hungarian Communists, follow your daily struggle against big capital, for an economic and social policy that serves the interests of the working people and to defend and expand democratic rights with respect and in solidarity," he said, and then continued:

"We have great regard for the fact that your party links the representation of the country's national interests with a principled Marxist-Leninist consistency in adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism in order to foster peace, detente, disarmament, the freedom and national independence of peoples and the universal cause of social progress."

Jeno Fock went on to speak of the fact that, together with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, our country, the Hungarian People's Republic, pursues an active foreign policy for peace and disarmament. To foster detente, it strengthens its bilateral and multilateral cooperation with capitalist and developing countries. It extensively supports the struggles of the peoples liberated from colonial rule for social progress and the insuring of their national independence. He then stressed:

"Faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism, our party assumes an active role in the international communist movement's joint activity serving the cause of the universal advancement of mankind. Ties of fraternal cooperation link us to the CPSU and the socialist countries' fraternal parties. We are in profound solidarity with the struggle waged by the communists of the capitalist and developing countries to break the economic and political power of international monopoly capital and for national independence and social progress. National characteristics differing from country to country demand a specific appraisal of situations and definition of tasks by the communist and workers parties. We regard it as natural that the fraternal parties seek answers to new questions of development accordingly and strive to develop strategy and tactics in keeping with their particular conditions.

"We work jointly to foster collaboration in our struggle and a strengthening of relations and cooperation among the fraternal parties. A good basis is provided for this by the document of the 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties; the principles, objectives and joint militant tasks laid down in the document," said the head of the Hungarian delegation [to the DKP Congress], concluding his speech as follows:

"Our dear friends, we are closely linked to one another by our joint struggle for peace, security and social progress. It is our heartfelt wish that your steadfast struggle may enrich the national and common cause with additional successes. You can always rely on the Hungarian Communists' active solidarity in your activities. May the fraternal friendship between the DKP and the MSZMP continue to strengthen for the good of our peoples, socialism and peace."

CSO: 2500

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR'S STOPH SPEAKS AT 11 OCTOBER DINNER IN SOFIA

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Toast by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at Sofia dinner on 11 October 1978: "Our Relations Yield Abundant Fruit"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Stanko Todorov, dear Bulgarian comrades and friends,

Permit me first to thank you once more from the bottom of my heart for the invitation to visit your beautiful country. At the same time we feel the sincere urge to express our deep gratitude for the friendly reception accorded us, as well as for the friendly words which Comrade Todorov has just addressed to us.

The meetings of the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of our two countries have already become a firm tradition and have always resulted in new incentives in our cooperation. We are certain that our present deliberations will also be useful and fruitful for the further development of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic and scientific-technical fields.

Many Opportunities to Utilize Potentials

The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria signed in Sofia 2 years ago on the occasion of the visit of the GDR party-state delegation under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as the talks conducted in that connection have ushered in a higher stage in our cooperation.

The agreed upon "main directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and for the further development of socialist economic integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR in the period after 1980" open up even more varied opportunities for an even more comprehensive utilization of the growing economic and scientific-technical potentials of our fraternal states.

It is with great pleasure that we can note that our friendly relations are also yielding increasingly richer fruit in all other fields as well. By successfully advancing in the further fashioning of the developed socialist society and the continuous development of bilateral cooperation, our two states and peoples, in inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union and firmly allied in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, are actively contributing to the strengthening of the socialist community of states.

Side-by-side with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are making their contribution to the implementation of the concerted foreign policy of the states of the socialist community.

Our solid combat alliance again and again proves its worth in the struggle for securing peace, the continuation of the detente process and for achieving specific progress in the negotiations on disarmament.

Dear comrades and friends,

The efforts of the communists and of all GDR working people are aimed at implementing the aims and tasks adopted by the Ninth SED Congress. They want to worthily prepare the 30th anniversary of the founding of our worker-peasant state in 1979 with new feats, they want to strengthen our socialist social system and at the same time display the inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

Next year, dear Bulgarian friends, you will also commemorate a significant jubilee--the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution. We wish the workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia new successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress and of the BCP national party conference which will enable them to place fine results on their country's birthday table.

Dear Comrade Todorov,

Dear Bulgarian comrades and friends,

It has always been pleasant to be among such fine, proven friends. This friendship, as is well known to all, has deep historic roots and was forged in the fire of the joint struggle against fascism and war.

On the Foundation of Marxism-Leninism

It is in the spirit of these traditions which are so dear to us that we are carrying on the work of the outstanding leaders of the German and Bulgarian workers class, the great internationalists Ernst Thaelmann, Georgi Dimitrov, Wilhelm Pieck and Vasil Kolarov by constantly fashioning our fraternal cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism more closely and fruitfully thus also promoting the process of our two peoples growing closer together.

I beg you to raise your glasses with me and drink

--to the firm fraternal alliance between our two Marxist-Leninist parties
and socialist fraternal states!

--to their leading representatives comrades Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov!

--to our common inviolable alliance with Lenin's party and country!

--to your health, dear Comrade Stanko Todorov, and to that of all Bulgarian
comrades and friends present here.

CSO: 2300

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION IN GDR--Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Friday [13 October] in the Central Committee House a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee under the leadership of Ivan Dragoychev, member of the Central Committee and head of the Administration Department of the BCP Central Committee. During its visit to the GDR the delegation of the fraternal party studied the SED's experiences in implementing the leading role of the party in the peoples' representations and judiciary organs. Klaus Sorgenicht, head of the SED's Central Committee Department for State and Legal Problems, and Ivan Spasov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the GDR, attended the talks. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

SED DELEGATION TO MPR--Sosobaram Sandagiyn, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received on Tuesday [10 October] in Ulaanbaatar a SED Central Committee study delegation under the leadership of Eberhard Heinrich, candidate member of the SED Central Committee. The executive conversation in the MPRP Central Committee House ushered in an intense exchange of experiences on problems of ideological work. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

GDR, ROMANIAN HISTORIANS--The first colloquium of the GDR-Socialist Republic of Romania Historian Commission opened on Wednesday [11 October] at Molsdorf Castle near Erfurt. Thirty scientists from the two countries will deliberate for 2 days on the theme "Connections and Comparisons Between the Revolutionary Democratic Movements of the Year of 1848 in the Romanian Regions and in Germany." The Romanian guests will visit Berlin, Erfurt and Eisenach. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR DEPARTS GDR--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Tuesday [10 October] Melovski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the GDR, for a farewell visit. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION IN GDR--"A delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee under the leadership of Karel Karas, secretary of the Prague City Committee, visited Berlin for an exchange of experiences at the invitation of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership. In cordial talks Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, assessed the visit as another contribution to the continuous development of cooperation and the consolidation of the friendship between our parties." The guests studied the work of party committees and collectives at the bezirk leadership, the secretariat of the Lichtenberg Kreis leadership and at the basic party branch of the auto trans combine.
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

GDR RECEPTION FOR POLISH ARMY DAY--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish army, Col Stanislaw Chudzynski, military, navy and air force attache at the Polish Embassy in the GDR, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on 12 October. It was attended by army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; by deputy defense ministers Col Gen Werner Fleissner and Lt Gen Erich Peter; by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Michael Kohl; by Col Gen Dmitriy Grinkevich, first deputy commander in chief of the group of Soviet forces in Germany and chief of staff, as well as by a delegation of war veterans of the former First Polish Army headed by Brig Gen Dr Rudolf Dzipanov, by heads of diplomatic missions including Polish Ambassador to the GDR Jerzy Gawrysiak, and by military attaches. In the morning the Soviet and Polish soldiers and the antifascist resistance fighters fallen in the struggle against fascism were honored by wreath layings. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FOJTIK ADDRESSES FESTIVE MEETING ON CSSR ARMY DAY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "From Comrade Jan Fojtik's Speech"]

[Text] Exactly 34 years have passed since the 1st Czechoslovak Army Unit, formed in the Soviet Union, entered on 6 October--side-by-side with the Soviet army and after unusually hard-fought battles at the Dukla Pass--the territory of our homeland and thus began to actively participate in the liberation of our territory from fascist bondage.

This day became--as a significant historic date--the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Together with you, soldiers, all our people celebrate it annually. On this festive occasion Comrade Fojtik greeted the meeting on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR President and chief commander of the Czechoslovak armed forces. He conveyed his congratulations to those present and through them to all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and expressed recognition and thanks to all those working in a devoted manner to insure the defense of our socialist homeland and of the Warsaw Pact countries, to those who are achieving successes in combat and political training.

The birth of our people's army, he said, is symbolically linked with a tradition that is particularly dear to our nations and which we are particularly proud of: it is the tradition of a joint struggle for a dignified and free life in peace; the tradition of profound friendship linking our people and the Soviet people, the tradition of a true fraternity cemented on the battlefields of Russia, the Ukraine and our country. The banners of victory raised in the Carpathian Mountains and at the Dukla Pass heralded our country's freedom. Even at that time--stained with jointly shed blood--they proclaimed for the future that this friendship and fraternity, the cooperation between our people and the Soviet people, implemented in the spirit of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, equality and mutual respect, is the fundamental and only reliable guarantee of the hard-won state independence of Czechoslovakia, of a peaceful and happy life for the sovereign Czechoslovak people.

We have recently recalled the 40th anniversary of the shameful betrayal of Munich, which cruelly sacrificed our sovereignty. The historical facts, confirmed by documents in the archives of Western powers, show that what was involved at that time were not just passive concessions to Hitler, a mere "appeasement," as it was once claimed and is still being asserted in some places, but that Hitler was directly encouraged to start a march to the East. There were no limits to the mad, criminal anti-Sovietism; to the fear of progress, of further advancement of Leninism and of the ideas of Great October. The liquidation of Czechoslovakia had been reckoned with in a purposeful, cold and cynical manner. Our nations will never forget this bitter lesson. Finally, those who sowed the wind, reaped--as usually happens--the whirlwind. The Soviet Union, its heroic people and its glorious army drove back the fascist hordes and have the decisive merit in liberating the European nations from the fascist yoke.

We will never forget the brave Soviet soldiers who sacrificed their lives to liberate our homeland. A total of 140,000 of them fell on our territory. We pay tribute to the heroes who fought to enable us and future generations of this country to live and work in peace and freedom!

The battles at Dukla also determined the postwar development of our state, the future of our nations. The entry of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Unit in the Soviet Union onto the territory of our country meant a direct connection of foreign resistance fighters with the national liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak people. The national and democratic revolution toward which the CPCZ, whose members stood in the front of the anti-fascist struggle--the broad National Front--oriented our people, provided the foundations not only for a mere restoration of our sovereignty, but also for the emergence of a new type of state, the social democratic one. In the process of the socialist revolution our nations then attained the longed for goal: they completed the ancient struggle for national and social freedom.

The bequest of the battles at the Dukla Pass, which were among the hardest battles of the final phase of World War II in Europe, has not lost anything of its significance. On the contrary, the time that has passed since then increasingly enhances the fundamental values for which we fought there. The key value among them was expressed by Klement Gottwald in his memorable words: with the Soviet Union for ever and never otherwise!

Comrade Fojtik stated that--thanks to the Soviet Union, the coordinated efforts of the countries of the socialist community and the unification of this community with the peace-loving anti-imperialist forces in the world--the demand to create a world without wars is becoming increasingly realistic. The foreign policy activity of the Soviet Union and the other countries of our community succeeded in bringing about a number of measures resulting in the relaxation of international tension, in the normalization of international relations and in expanding economic and cultural cooperation among states with different social systems. Among the most significant

results of this effort is the CSCE. This session created an historic opportunity to eliminate the threat of wars in Europe. This development not only corresponds to the current practical needs of the European nations but also creates great hopes for their future and represents a model for other continents.

We are proud, Comrade J. Fojtik stressed, that our republic, at the side of the Soviet Union, is--as a member of the Warsaw Pact--among those countries that are in the front of the struggle for security and mutually advantageous cooperation among European states. On our part we are doing everything to meet the commitments we adopted by signing the Helsinki Final Act and other peace-promotion agreements.

The attention of the countries of the socialist community is concentrated on the effort to make international detente into an irreversible process, complement the political detente by military detente and strive so that the already concluded agreements and treaties may be filled with concrete substance. As was stressed in the conclusions of meetings between Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the highest representatives of countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union and its allies regard it as their main task to further expand peaceful cooperation among states and to pursue a policy which will lead to a halt in the feverish armament race and to disarmament measures. It is a concrete implementation of the program declared by the 25th CPSU Congress, a program that is permeated with enormous solicitude not only for the interests and welfare of the Soviet people but for the future of all nations, for peace all over the world. Our communist party and all people of the CSSR fully identify with this program and support it actively.

However, we witness at present, Comrade J. Fojtik went on, that the striving for international detente encounters considerable resistance among reactionary forces in the West, particularly those that are associated with the military-industrial complex of the most advanced capitalist states, above all the United States of America. These modern Munichers are attempting to cast the world back to the period of the "cold war," to a policy of "from power positions" for which all the various Dullesses who organized in the first postwar decade crusades against the Soviet Union and the newly born countries of socialism, including Czechoslovakia, were so notoriously ill-famed.

A manifestation of these reactionary attempts of imperialists also is the maintenance and creation of hotbeds of political and military tension in a number of strategic areas, as testified to by the recent Camp David plot of the United States, Israel and Egypt against the Arab countries, particularly against the people of Palestine. The United States is trying to consolidate and eventually even expand its military positions in the world, as is required by the new doctrine of so-called global actions which expands NATO's "responsibility" to further areas, Africa in particular.

Especially dangerous are the attempts of reactionary forces to play the so-called Chinese card. Today's Chinese rulers see in it a great opportunity to pursue their chauvinist plans. They openly gang up with the militarists of the whole imperialist camp. They stop at nothing to achieve their hegemonic aims, as is made evident by the political and military provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Their policy has become an ever growing danger for the cause of peace throughout the world. Those who speculate on it may have to pay dearly for it.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev recently stressed in his speech in Baku, the community of socialist states represents a significant support for all anti-imperialist forces. To consolidate the unity of our countries, strengthen our common material and intellectual potential and to increase our defense ability--this is an extraordinarily important task.

The CPCZ sees in the defense of the socialist state, of the accomplishments of the historical struggles for national and social freedom, an important all-social task. When insuring the country's defense we act in accord with the fraternal communist and workers parties of the Warsaw Pact member countries, proceeding from the principles of socialist internationalism and historical experience which teach never to underestimate world imperialism in anything. The Czechoslovak People's Army is well aware of this. It is a reliable component of the union of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. This incorporation [of the CSSR People's Army] defines its character and mission, which on the occasion of the Day of the Czechoslovak Army we proudly recall: It is an army formed to insure the peaceful construction of our fatherland, to defend socialism and peace in the world.

Peace, democracy and socialism are indivisible. Social progress is a matter for the people of every country, Comrade J. Fojtik said. We are witnessing the rise of revolutionary, anti-imperialist movements on all continents. At the same time all of them are threatened by the counterrevolutionary intervention of imperialism--overt or covert. From this assembly let sound the voice of solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Chilean patriots against the fascist junta, with the [struggle of the] people of Nicaragua against Somoza's military dictatorship, a voice of solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Arab countries against imperialism, Zionism and their own reaction, with the efforts of the progressive forces in a number of African, Asian and Latin American states that aspire to a free, independent and democratic life!

In the next part of his speech Comrade J. Fojtik said the CPCZ at its 15th congress expressed the appreciation for the work of all who are taking care of the Czechoslovak People's Army, who see to it its combat and political preparation. Under the party's leadership, our army, he emphasized, was transformed into a modern army, well prepared to fulfill its patriotic and international duties.

He noted the broad political activity of the members of the army in public, in the implementation of the uniform system of the population's military [branna] education and in the strengthening of the unity between the party and the people. A considerable share in the successes as regards the fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress' tasks in the army results from the cooperation with the Central Group of the Soviet troops, which has been considerably expanded in the current year of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet armed forces. The Czechoslovak People's Army extends no small help to society, particularly to the national economy. Our party and people appreciate it.

In the closing part of his speech, the CPCZ Central Committee secretary underscored the legacy of the Dukla [Pass] combatants. He said that the legacy's fulfillment means to build an advanced socialist society, to strive for the victory of the ideas of socialism, communism and Marxism-Leninism, to strengthen and safeguard the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and honorably implement the party line in the sphere of our socialist republic's defense.

The legacy of the Dukla battles requires us to implement and safeguard the principles of socialist internationalism and patriotism. Our strength and greatness lie in a close cooperation and alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states. Their common objectives are being fulfilled in the Warsaw's military and political union. "...The principle of this cooperation and alliance," as Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, said from the platform of the 15th CPCZ Congress, "is deeply anchored in the minds and hearts of our people and stems from their historical experience. The cooperation with the Soviet Union is the fundamental guarantee of our country's national freedom and state independence, of its security and socialist development."

CSO; 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DISSIDENTS CALLED ADVOCATES OF TERRORISM

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 78 p 2

[Article by Karel Doudera: "Cast in Role of Advocates of Terrorism"]

[Text] It became almost a rule that even the loudest appeals for international solidarity in the struggle against terrorism are suddenly silenced when the terrorists endanger lives of citizens of socialist countries. Suddenly the terminology changes. Allegedly no terrorists but only "victims of the regime" are involved. Every West German court shows willingness to grant "extenuating circumstances" to an air pirate who--by force of arms--forces a Czechoslovak airplane crew to land in Munich or in Frankfurt am Main. Allegedly he acted because of "political motivation." This attitude has its historical roots. Long before terrorist groups of various persuasion became active in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy or elsewhere, American intelligence trained terrorists in special courses and dispatched them across the frontier to our country with the task to commit acts of sabotage and assassinations of communist functionaries. And today the parents of terrorism would like to deny their children.

Today they declare "spiritual values" to be their weapon. They have endowed diversion with ideological forms. However, the "virtuous society" which used to send armed diversionaries to our country, does not shirk even now the use of hired assassins. Recently published facts of the CIA activities offer sufficient proof of the ways they used to get rid of, or intended to get rid of, inconvenient politicians. But were there not men in our own country who wanted to pursue the "process of revival" of 1968 to the streetlamps on which the Communists were supposed to be hanged by an aroused underworld? It was not coincidence that men who used to run the media tried to question the results of inquiry conducted against the Babice assassins and other diversionary groups organized from abroad. Today, some of them serve in the propaganda centers of the "virtuous society" which used to send terrorists to our country at the end of the 1940's and at the beginning of the 1950's.

Advocates of terrorists reappeared in our country these days. Involved is a group of rejects who--under the slogan of a struggle for "human rights" and

"civil liberties"--has been supplying the bourgeois media with pamphlets against our socialist system for a considerable period. Now they signed a sheet of paper in protest against the severity of punishment meted out to two terrorists by the kraj court in Plzen. Involved are the two men who, armed with stolen weapons, had seized a bus carrying a school expedition last May. They wanted to force their border crossing near Cheb at the jeopardy of the young people's lives. This crime aroused our public opinion. People demanded a most severe punishment for the perpetrators of this terrorist act. The court meted out to them the highest punishment, among other things as a warning for everyone who by following their example would want to introduce in our country methods of Italian or West German terrorist bands. It was this warning aspect of the sentence which was disliked by the "advocates of civil liberties."

Being unable to question the perpetrators' guilt, they try at least to question the objectivity of the court which--according to their opinion--meted out "unreasonable punishment." What would have happened--they ask--should the perpetrators have been allowed to cross the border legally? They argue that by "allowing three hijackers to leave the country, our country would not have suffered any loss." Their argumentation is conspicuously alike the argumentation used by West German courts in their trials against the hijackers of our aircraft. These are two links of one chain.

Their meaning is identical. Our "advocates of human rights" dislike the fact that meting out the most severe sentences was meant as a warning. Let's ask ourselves: What do they want? Don't they thus admit to themselves that it would be in accordance with their "political concept" if terrorist activity in our country should grow? Wouldn't they like to see an increase of unrest, so that our people would be forced to live in insecurity and the situation in our country would be destabilized?

This is the goal of all campaigns evolved against Czechoslovakia by the West.

Hence, it is not a coincidence that the alleged advocates of "human rights" were exposed as advocates of terrorism.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ DAILY ANSWERS READER ON PRESS TREATMENT OF PRC

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Article by Zdenek Horení: "About the 'Chinese Card'"]

[Excerpts] A reader phoned us wondering about the extremes of the present Chinese policy. RUDE PRAVO, he said, has called China "the 16th NATO Pact member"; but in its other reports, for instance a recent one on the Chinese minister's speech in the United Nations, the paper concedes that in the international arena Peking is operating under the slogan of fighting against imperialism, the reader claims. Are we not maligning the Chinese officials?

This question deserves a public answer, as we can see, even if only because it actually stems from certain misunderstandings, to say the least.

First of all, present China has been called "the 16th NATO Pact member" not by our paper, but by General Haig, commander in chief of the military bloc in question. True, he did not mean it literally. China has an ambassador in the EEC; it has not joined NATO. But obviously the general is, nevertheless, counting on it. He knows what the Chinese leaders' present policy is aimed at, not against NATO, but together with NATO against the socialist community, against the Warsaw Pact and primarily against the Soviet Union.

Therefore to General Haig, too, present-day Peking must objectively seem to be a good and practical partner of the NATO Pact in its strategic plans--the aggressive plans against the Warsaw Pact countries.

This fact is not in the least changed by the words and ideas in which the Maoists sometimes clothe, in the United Nations and elsewhere, their true opinions and interests. They consciously borrow many terms from the revolutionary vocabulary. It is a mask to deceive the naive and the trusting. The same applies to the "battle against imperialism." The slogan remains in their vocabulary, but its contents have been written off by the Maoists in their policy.

Who has convinced the NATO strategists that the Maoists are sincere about their sympathies for this aggressive pact?

Why, the Maoist officials themselves. And not merely by words, but mainly by concrete deeds, by their splitting activities against the antiimperialist front and the military and other provocations against China's socialist neighbors.

It is not merely a matter of words. The new Chinese constitution and the resolutions of the recent Maoist congress and parliament unambiguously document the fact that present-day Peking has turned the former anti-imperialist policy of people's China 180 degrees, that is, has betrayed this policy, that it has raised the coming-to-terms with the imperialist forces on the basis of enmity toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to an official state and party doctrine!

In fact, the present international situation provides us with sufficient other proof of on what side of the barricades present-day China stands in contemporary world struggles.

The "Chinese card" suits world anticommunism; and the NATO warmongers suit the Chinese chauvinists' adventurous plans. Both are concerned with the same thing--the endeavor to change the correlation of forces in the world.

In this phase of their adventurous policy the Maoists are selecting their allies from the camp of world imperialism--with which they naturally also have certain conflicts--primarily in order to strengthen their main strategic move of the anti-Soviet front. But of course this front is far wider; it does not concern only one country, and it does not concern the countries of the socialist community alone.

The present Peking government is foisting on the world its absurd notion of the "inevitability of the world war," which they say, "it is possible only to postpone, but not to avoid altogether" (Marshal Su).

And it is not merely foisting it on the world, but in the first place it would like to inspire others toward it. That is why it is pouring oil on all and any fires, be they in Chile, Zaire, Ogaden, in the Middle East or Indochina--and all in the name of the great conflagration. It is flirting with NATO and people like Strauss and Brzezinski and encouraging the NATO generals to escalate war preparations against the Soviet Union, which it is denigrating as "the hotbed of war." The true intention is to evoke a world conflict primarily in Europe, far away from China.

On the site of the war conflagration, under the conditions of the inevitable weakening of war-waging sides, the Maoist chauvinists would be able more easily to reach out for territorial loot.

After the destructive third world war, according to the phantasmagoric ideas of the Peking adventurers, China could really become what it is striving to become--a world hegemony, the universal ruler dictating to the world a semi-military, barracks-like way of life, like the one it is foisting today on the people of Cambodia. Thus China would have again become the "center of the world," the way the chauvinist feudal lords of the Chinese ancient times used to imagine themselves.

The Asian, and not only Asian, peoples cannot underestimate the Maoist territorial claims. After all, this is what the irreconcilable lesson taught by the history of the last war says: Hitlerite fascism also began with territorial demands. And we also know the results: 50 million human victims....

That is why one of the most serious, and in fact the most serious, task of present mankind is to prevent a new world tragedy, to thwart all and any adventurers who would like to bring it about--wherever they are, in the camp of imperialism or among the Maoists.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

READER'S LETTER SCORES FASHION DISPLAYING WESTERN SYMBOLS

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 40, 4 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Letter by reader Vladimir Stejskal from Prague 10 in the column "Letters, Views, Polemics": "Why?"]

[Text] I decided to write to the column "Letters, Views, Polemics" because--for a long period of time--I have been concerned about the manner in which propaganda of Western countries is being spread among the people.

What I have in mind is the flood of shirts displaying the names of American cities, universities and so forth. Almost all of these shirts shows the U.S. flag. Recently "khaki" shirts also have appeared bearing the words "U.S. Army" or similar names. Most of these goods are products of the Jeans firm. Almost every product of this firm is decorated with an American flag in some form or other or with symbols very similar to the American flag. I do not know through which channels this merchandise comes into our country, perhaps through Tuzex [shops selling goods for Western currency--]. My concern is that--should we be indifferent to this propaganda--we may live to see the display of symbols that run utterly counter to our laws.

Why should our youth make publicity for a country that has not done anything good for us in the 33 years since the end of World War II. Throughout the world there is resistance to the U.S. policy which threatens the world with the neutron bomb, and in our country some individuals publicly advertise--by means of their clothes--its army. We must not be indifferent to this propaganda.

I am employed in educating worker youth. We do not allow the apprentices in our establishment to come to school in such clothes. If we are the only ones to do so, however, it will not help much. All those wearing these clothes do, after all, go to work or school some place. If the parents of those young people are indifferent, then we ourselves must take care of convincing those young people about the unsuitability of their fashions. Most of these young people are, after all, certainly members of the Socialist Youth Union.

I have nothing against colorful and fashionable clothes. I have nothing against T-shirts and shirts decorated with emblems bearing the names of automobiles or other brand names, popular sportsmen or other personalities, no matter what their country of origin, but I do not like clothes sporting the flags or inscriptions propagandizing for states that not only continuously fight against socialism but also against world peace.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'RUDE PRAVO' WRITES ON PARAMILITARY EDUCATION IN CSSR

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 78 p 2 AU

["jh"-signed article: The Significant Mission of the Svazarm Organization]

[Summary] The Svazarm [Union For Cooperation With the Army--FBIS] organization is achieving good results in the defense training and education of the citizens and youth. More than 2.5 rpt 2.5 million people, for instance, annually undergo Svazarm's civil defense training program. Thanks to an intensive political-educational work and socialist competition, very good results have been achieved in the preparation of draftees of all army professions this year. More than 600 of them have entered political schools and 2,460 rpt 2,460 best draftees have been recommended by Svazarm basic organizations to be accepted as CPCZ candidate members. Serious shortcomings in the draftees' physical fitness and state of health, which require increased attention and more effective solutions, contrast, however, sharply with the good results achieved in the political and professional training.

The activity of clubs of reserve officers and junior officers, has also developed successfully since the last Svazarm congress. Such clubs have been established in all CSSR districts and are effectively participating in the ideopolitical, defense-technological and physical training of reserve commanders. After the sixth congress of the Svazarm, even more demanding tasks in the area of defense training will be facing the organization, its functionaries and activities.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLOVAK PARTY OFFICIAL PRAISES STRENGTH OF CSSR ARMY

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Oct 78 p 1 AU]

[Editorial by Ladislav Sadovsky, head of a Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Department: "People's Army"]

[Excerpt] The history of real socialism has shown that peace is a fundamental prerequisite for the development of a new society. At the same time it confirmed that wars of conquest and unjust wars are alien to it. However, socialism is always strong enough to be able not only to defend itself against aggression, but also to defeat the aggressor. The CSSR is a member of the family of the countries of the socialist community. Together with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Czechoslovak People's Army reliably insures the results of socialist development and the fulfillment of the further tasks pertaining to the construction of an advanced socialist society.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA--The new Czechoslovak ambassador to Ethiopia, Artur Bernasek, presented his credentials in Addis Ababa today to the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam. Present at the meeting were some members of the Ethiopian government. During a friendly conversation Mengistu Haile Mariam requested comradely, cordial greetings to be conveyed to the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD]

PHYSICAL CULTURE UNION CHAIRMAN--At the Slovak Congress of the Czechoslovak Union for Physical Culture in Bratislava, Vladimir Cernusak has again been elected chairman. (Julius Bena Gajdos) has become chairman of the Slovak Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Czechoslovak Union for Physical Culture. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD]

LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--The Luxembourg parliamentary delegation, led by Rene van den Bulcke, president of the Chamber of Deputies, left Prague for Luxembourg today. The guests were seen off at Ruzyně Airport by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, and other representatives of the Federal Assembly. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD]

DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--An official delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Women left Prague for Hanoi on Sunday on the invitation of the Union of Vietnamese Women. It is led by Marie Kabrhelova, the union's chairman and member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee. The visit serves the deepening of cooperation between both women's organizations, which at the present time has reached a qualitatively high level. [Excerpts] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD]

PARTY SECRETARY ON ARMY--The 15th CPCZ Congress stated that we have a reliable army which is ready to fulfill its patriotic and international duties at any time. The party sees to it that the army has everything it needs as the shield of our borders, that it develops as a modern army, that it gets acquainted with contemporary military techniques and masters military skills, that it strengthens its ties with the Soviet Army and the armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact countries. [Excerpt from a speech delivered by Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, on the occasion of the Czechoslovak Army Day in Bratislava on 5 October] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 AU]

CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

SED'S AXEN ADDRESSES DKP CONGRESS IN MANNHEIM

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Oct 78 p 7 AU

[Greetings address by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to German Communist Party Congress in Mannheim, 20 October 1978]

[Text] Dear comrades,

It is with great pleasure and in the spirit of deep affinity that our delegation extends to the Mannheim congress of the German Communist Party [DKP] the fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker.

We have heard with attention and emotion the report of the party presidium delivered by Comrade Herbert Mies and have acquainted ourselves with your significant party draft program.

Permit me to congratulate you from the bottom of the heart on this great and fruitful work. The SED displays its respect for the determination with which the FRG communists are defending the interests of the workers class and the entire people of your country, are struggling for peace, democracy and socialism in your country and are exercising solidarity with all the fighters for peace, freedom and progress throughout the world.

It is an experience reaffirmed by the entire history of the international workers movement: the political weight and confidence in the future of a revolutionary party of the workers class cannot be only nor primarily gauged from its numerical strength. In the long run he will advance who stands on the right side in the historic conflict of our era, he who stands on the side of socialism and peace. He is strong who always proceeds from the national and international interests and aims of the workers class.

Fighters for the Ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin

The prospects of victory shine for him who lets himself be guided by scientific socialism and as a result is able to point out the road and aim in the great historic process of the renewal of all the forms of existence of human society. Dear comrades, this is what precisely corresponds to the DKP program which is imbued with the consistent defense of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and with their creative application to the specific conditions of your country. Hence it is certain that your party congress constitutes a significant event in the history of your party and of the international communist movement and that it will strengthen the role of your party as the revolutionary vanguard of the working people.

Dear women and men comrades,

The GDR Communists are always working in the awareness of their responsibility to their own people as well as to the international workers class.

Permit me therefore, to report to you, our class brothers in the FRG: The socialist GDR is well advancing on the course charted by the 9th SED Congress.

Today when our people are looking forward to the 30th anniversary of their socialist state with optimism and verve--today we are fashioning the developed socialist society in the course of the socialist revolution. The advantages of the new, higher societal system are now becoming evident in an increasingly mature, graphic manner.

A Turning Point in the Life of the European Peoples

Viewed historically 30 years is a short time. But the three decades of the GDR are weighing heavily on the scales of history. Far-reaching social transformations and such a social upsurge have taken place in our country in that period as never before in German history. The fact shows the superiority of socialism that in our country a national income is now being created in 1 year which was created in the combined first 5 years of our state's existence. The GDR's industrial output is now more than double that of the German reich of 1936. And, above all, the GDR has proved to be a reliable bulwark of peace in Central Europe since the hour of its founding. Above all, our state is profferring vivid evidence that the workers class, in alliance with the peasants and all other working strata, is able to shake off the rule of big capital, to establish its own power and to use this power in the interest of people, social progress and peace.

Therefore, dear comrades, it remains true: the founding of the German worker-peasant state has marked a turning point in the life of our people and of Europe. The advancement of the GDR to the heights of the developed socialist society shows the triumph of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin on German soil and their increasingly greater topicality and vitality.

It is eloquent proof of the basic characteristic of our epoch, the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism, of that new chapter of human history which was ushered in by the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the socialist age in which the Soviet people, led by their Leninist party, are the first among the peoples advancing on the road to the classless society.

Dear comrades,

Our road was not an easy one. It was difficult and combined with hard, difficult struggles and with multifaceted hardships, with stubborn learning from experiences but first and foremost with the revolutionary, creative work of the liberated people. Naturally the reactionary forces are not stopping their interference. But we are purposefully treading our socialist path doing everything possible for the peoples' happiness.

Surely labor productivity also increases in the crisis-shaken socialist exploiters' society, but as long as the profit system rules, as Comrade Herbert Mies so convincingly stated, every plus of productivity is being transformed into a minus for the quality of life of the working people. There can be no unity of economic and social policy under capitalism.

Only socialism which is based on the political power of the workers class and on the social ownership of the means of production is able--with the socialist planned economy ever again and to an increasingly higher degree--to safeguard the correct harmony, the unity of economic and social policy in the peoples' interest. Yes, there is also rationalization in our country. But socialist rationalization serves the enhancement of socialist production. And socialist production, after all, serves the socialist producer and owner. Hence our rationalization does not threaten anyone with unemployment. Hence a working place which agrees with his capacities and skills is safeguarded to everyone. Therefore scientific-technical progress in our country is opening up new, increasingly broader opportunities for enhancing the peoples' prosperity and for the rounded development of the human personality.

Yes, people of the same age group with strong birth rates also have graduated from schools in the GDR in the past few years. But under socialism this is no reason for concern but a source of joy. This fall all the girls and boys who have graduated from schools have naturally found training places. No capitalist regime is capable of doing this.

Some people in the West are racking their brains about the readiness to bear children in the GDR and the whole thing is so simple: the increase in births is due to the same cause as is the security of jobs, the equality of chances for unlimited education for all the people's children, as are a free health service, the full emancipation of women, the promotion of all talents of the young generation, the implementation of the most important social program in our history.

Socialism--That Is Profound Humanity

Everything, everything indeed is the outcome of socialism. Everything is an expression of the profound humanity of the new system. Real socialism, as it also is thriving in the GDR, has not only turned the human rights yearned for and demanded by the great humanists in the past into reality. The socialist catalog of human rights is qualitatively immensely richer than that of previous social systems. Real socialism has realized the most important and fundamental of all freedoms, the freedom from exploitation and oppression, the working peoples' right not only to codetermine, but themselves to determine, themselves to rule and naturally to also be responsible.

Real socialism--that is the guarantee of a growing material and cultural prosperity of the people--is a state doctrine whose supreme principles are the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace.

Dear comrades, today the historical distance from the strenuous years of the antifascist democratic start on GDR soil is growing more and more. We are being asked, not infrequently, how it was possible, properly speaking, to achieve all this. This is a justified question. We have achieved it because we have taken advantage of the liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet army on 8 May 1945 for the complete social and national liberation from the capitalist yoke, because, while fulfilling the legacy of the antifascist heroes, we have overcome the fateful schism in the workers class and because we have forged a firm alliance with the working peasants and all other democratic, progressive forces.

We have achieved it because the SED has always remained loyal to the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. Thus in our country we have learned to successfully apply the generally applicable law governed characteristics of the socialist revolution and socialist construction to the historic-specific and national conditions and to further develop them. This is precisely the secure guarantee of the fact that we shall continue to proceed forward and upward on the new historic stretch of the road to fashioning the development of the socialist society and to creating the prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

Comrades, on all possible occasions some people are brandishing the term of an allegedly open German question. But the German issue is no longer an open one.

History made the decision a long time ago. It happened as Comrade Georgi Dimitrov stated with communist persuasiveness as early as 1933 during the Leipzig Reichstag fire trial: the wheel of history does not turn backwards; it turns forward to socialism. And the almost 30 years of flourishing of the German worker-peasant state proves that the wheel of history in the GDR has taken an irreversible and final turn forward to socialism.

Dear women and comrades,

A stable peace is necessary for everything that we are undertaking for the well-being of our people. A secure peace--this is the most important asset of mankind and an essential promoter of social progress. This is why the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and all states of the socialist community, resolutely oppos the aspirations of reactionary imperialist circles to drag the world back into the "cold war" and to enhance the danger of a hot war by stepping up the arms race.

The GDR Stubbornly for Peaceful Coexistence

Our socialist German state is stubbornly struggling for the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, for effective steps to arms limitation and disarmament as the indispensable precondition for making the achieved political detente irreversible.

The development of the relations between the GDR and the FRG is of great importance for European peace. It is precisely because of this that-- supported by the peace forces in your country, you communists above all-- we have so resolutely opposed the claim to sole representation which threatens peace and precludes normal international law relations. Precisely because of this we have taken the initiative for the conclusion of a basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG with which the internal law preconditions for the opening up of relations of peaceful coexistence between the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG were created. There can be an advancement--this is our invariable conviction--in the relations between the two German states, if the people in the Federal Republic also strictly adhere to international law, to the principles of the inviolability of borders, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as of non-interference, principles anchored in the basic treaty and in the final document of the Helsinki conference of states. Attempts at meddling in the internal affairs of the GDR always have only one effect: they damage international detente. They encumber the relations between the two German states and poison the political climate which is necessary if further steps forward are to be taken in the normalization of the relations. As far as the GDR is concerned it invariably evinces its good will. We are for peaceful coexistence in keeping with the principles of international law with the FRG and with the other capitalist states.

In Thaelmann's Spirit Firmly at Your Side

Dear comrades, in a few more weeks, on 31 December, it will be the 60th anniversary of the founding of the DKP in whose glorious traditions of proletarian internationalism and national and social liberation struggle against imperialism, militarism and fascism both, the SED and the DKP are rooted. We communists in the GDR have honorably fulfilled the great legacy of generations of German communists and of their unforgotten leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck by

building socialism and the firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. The DKP--and this party congress and your program convincingly prove it-- is imbued with Thaelmann's spirit. Hence it is natural that in the relationship between our parties the common traditions and tasks in the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress are occupying a solid place. This is the unbreakable foundation of the close fraternal and cordial relations between the SED and the DKP.

Rest assured dear comrades: you can always rely on us, your fellow combatants in the GDR. The SED always stands at your side, it is in the spirit of this inviolable affinity that the SED delegation wishes full success to the Mannheim DKP Congress.

Long live the DKP.

Long live the unity of the communist world movement.

Under the great banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin--onwards to peace, democracy and socialism.

After his speech Hermann Axen presented to the party congress a bronze relief with the portrait of Karl Marx, wrought by the sculptor Gerhard Thieme, on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

SED'S NAUMANN ADDRESSES FRANKFURT DKP 21 OCTOBER RALLY

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Report on SED Politburo Member Konrad Naumann speech, on behalf of SED delegation to DKP congress, at international rally attended by DKP congress guests in Frankfurt/Main, 21 October 1978]

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the SED Central Committee delegation, Konrad Naumann declared:

First of all, permit me to convey to you fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, our Comrade Erich Honecker.

We are pleased to be with you, and to note the courage and optimism with which you are working and fighting. In Mannheim, we have heard the impressive accountability report of Comrade Herbert Mies. We are filled with deep respect for the clarity and consistence manifested in your party program. It gives evidence of your sociopolitical farsightedness, of your ability to give clear answers to the fundamental questions of the present in your country and to creatively apply the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Dear comrades, it is a pleasure to be the guest of a fraternal party where the spirit of Thaelmann is alive, a party which faithfully and unwaveringly follows the banner of our movement. This is the Red Banner, under which everywhere in the world social progress is asserting itself and under which you can be certain of new successes.

Yes, dear comrades, our common cause is irresistible. This is shown by the course of world history since the Great October Socialist Revolution, and this is shown on German soil by the establishment and the flourishing of the GDR. Those among you who are older will remember from their own experience what somersaults were performed by the reactionaries of all shades at that time. They gave our new state a life expectancy of 1 year at the most, and left no stone unturned to strangle it in its cradle. They did not succeed. As you know, there were stronger godfathers at the cradle.

Thus we can now look forward to our 30th anniversary. For three decades the GDR has stood its test as a reliable peace factor in Europe. It has a good reputation among all those who are struggling against imperialism and for national and social liberation in the world. The names of those who in the past invented the doctrine of nonrecognition, economic boycott and the claim to sole representation [alleinvertretungsanspruch], however, are hardly remembered anymore in our country.

To this day the reactionary imperialist circles find it hard to put up with our republic's existence. But they cannot do anything about it. Socialism has taken root on German soil, finally and irrevocably. And, by the way: he who wants to "improve" socialism, must first of all have it in reality.

The GDR is built on safe foundations: on the political and economic power of the workers and peasants, on the leadership by the Marxist-Leninist party, on the indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union.

Dear comrades, as first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership I am naturally particularly concerned with the GDR capital. There, as in a focusing mirror, it can be seen what basic changes have been implemented in our country through the establishment of the worker-peasant power.

For decades the name of Berlin had for the peoples of the world the unpleasant, frightening connotation of saber-rattling and battle cries. The war that emanated from there eventually returned to the walls of the city and turned it into ruins in 1945. Thus we inherited it and this legacy was a difficult problem for us. But, inherent in socialism, there is a tremendous strength, the strength of the masses who have recognized their interests and know how to defend them.

As you know, dear comrades, we know neither unemployment, nor fear of technology nor lack of apprentice positions. In our GDR, personal culture and education for everyone has become a social compulsion. The bitter problems of your everyday life have disappeared from our life. In our country, the problem is rather to overcome the labor shortage through the further intensification of production, to make science and technology fully effective to facilitate work for everyone and to make it still more productive.

The Berlin enterprises are not doing so badly in this respect. As compared with the GDR's founding year, the industrial enterprises of our capital succeeded in increasing their labor productivity ten-fold, and at present they are preparing, as is customary in our country, the anniversary of their state with new ideas and competition pledges. This is a most deeply optimistic work in which people find fulfillment and acquire vigorous personalities capable of enthusiasm.

Such people are living in our million [strong] city of Berlin, as well as in our whole republic, and in joint efforts they are making the capital more beautiful and more humane every day.

Everywhere in the world there are modern big cities and there is construction activity everywhere. Here, one can make a fortune, through building, but on the other hand one may also go bankrupt. In our country, there is neither one nor the other. In our Berlin, there are no new houses that are empty because of exorbitant rents, we have no slums, no nissen huts, no homeless people. In our country, the housing problem is systematically tackled and we have made it our aim to solve it by 1990 as a social problem.

This will mean a struggle for us, dear comrades, hard work which we rightly call struggle, for it is necessary to struggle for high quality, for punctual meeting of deadlines, in order to complete, for example, in 1976 and 1977 on time more than 20,000 newly built apartments, 27 schools, 26 gymnastics halls, 20 kindergartens and nurseries, parks, 34 supermarkets, and 2 indoor swimming pools including Turkish baths and hair dryers for women. Also the pub around the corner must not be forgotten. We must think of everything. This is our duty because ownership is the people's ownership--and, moreover, we know only too well: Every need that is met gives rise to a new need.

In the past 5 years--that is, from the beginning of 1973 to the end of 1977--about 42,500 apartments have been built in our capital. In the historically short time of three decades, housing conditions have been improved for about every other inhabitant. In addition, we have successfully implemented the plans for improving and beautifying the areas with old buildings, such as for example on Arnim Square, in the formerly so ugly Prenzlauer Berg workers district.

We have turned the former palaces of the rich into institutions of education and culture and we have built a new palace for the people, which today attracts every visitor to Berlin and which has become a genuine people's house.

It takes time before everyone is convinced that it is worthwhile to give one's best for socialism because this is also the best for oneself. To strengthen this conviction, this is the ideological work of our party. In this work, it can rely on countless experiences of the people from everyday life in socialism.

They include:

--stable, low prices for basic foodstuffs;

--housing rents of M0.6-M1 per square meter in old apartments and M1.05-M2.20 in new ones; (M2.20 is paid only by citizens with more than average incomes--over M2,000--for apartments with all conveniences);

--low electricity rates of 8 pfenning per kilowatt hour--naturally only half of this for night power;

--bus or street car tickets, all across the capital for more than 20 kilometers, cost only 20 pfenning, and the subway ticket is also only 20 pfenning for all distances, and for a category II ticket--that is, for 30 pfenning, one can take the S-Bahn (rapid transit railway) to the local recreation areas of the adjacent bezirks of Potsdam and Frankfurt (Oder).

Our economic strength has tangibly grown and it will continue to grow, for its source is our own peaceful work in collaboration with the entire socialist community. This source is not only more human than exploitation, it is also more durable and dependable since it agrees with the interests of all and benefits all. This is being felt more and more clearly in our country and in its capital of Berlin every day.

"We communists want people to live happily, free from fear and sorrows," our General Secretary Erich Honecker stated at the Ninth SED Congress. "A prerequisite for this is that they are living in safety. This is why we are creating social security in our country and externally our policy is aimed at security and peace. Security within and without--both belong together."

Dear women and men comrades,

The common struggle for a world without wars and exploitation ties the inseparable bond of solidarity between our parties. And this militant solidarity has a rich tradition. In 1869 when the Berlin bricklayers and carpenters on the Spree River staged the first great organized walkout of the German workers class for a more just world of labor, it was the Mannheim industrial workers, at the venue of your party congress, on the Neckar and Rhine rivers, who declared their solidarity with this strike. In 1904 the first few German workers youth associations were founded in Mannheim and Berlin and in 1908 the proletarian youth federations under Karl Liebknecht's chairmanship held their first general assembly. "War to the imperialist war"--this was their slogan.

These testimonies of history remind us that at one time, in the capitalist era, Berlin was the power center of Prussian-German imperialism. Today we greet you as the delegates from the capital of the socialist German peace state.

A change has taken place which is of historic significance. It is no longer the regiments of German militarism and fascism that are parading on Unter Den Linden Street before their departure into another warlike adventure. Today our soldiers of the national people's army and the combat groups of the workers class are displaying the reliable protection of socialism.

Comrade Erich Honecker, our party general secretary, pointed out a few weeks ago on the occasion of the roll call of the workers battalions: "Sixty years ago German reaction still was in a position to quell the

November revolution in the blood of the finest sons and daughters of our people. Today, 60 years later, this roll call in the heart of Berlin alone proves that a November 1918 and a January 1933 will never repeat themselves in the history of the German people. Thirty years of the GDR have not only become a turning point in our peoples' history but also in the history of Europe."

Dear comrades and friends, in these days we are experiencing once again with what sympathy you are watching the development of our republic. This warms our hearts. We know fully well that with our work we are also concurrently supporting your struggle because the example of socialism on German soil shall radiate an attractive power. This is a great incentive and an international obligation for us.

I wish you much success on behalf of the SED Central Committee in the struggle for the noble targets which you have set forth in the DKP program.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

FOREIGN LEADERS, GROUPS GREET GDR ON 29TH ANNIVERSARY

Cuba's Castro

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman,

To Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman,

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers and the Cuban people we convey to the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers as well as the GDR working people our most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the first German worker-peasant state.

We share your joy over the successes you have achieved in strengthening the developed socialist society in your fatherland and over the determined steps in building the foundations of communism.

We are filled with deep satisfaction by the unity and cohesion between our parties, governments and peoples in the struggle for strengthening the positions and principles of socialism in the world, for international detente, the strengthening of world peace, against the imperialist policy of oppressing and exploiting the peoples.

In these years our people have come to appreciate the militant solidarity of the GDR and its contribution to the building of the socialist society in our country.

Dear comrades, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish you again further successes, health and personal well-being.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz,
First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and
Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

SRV Leaders

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[SRV leaders' message to GDR leaders on 29th GDR anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman,

Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman,

Comrade Horst Sindermann, GDR people's chamber chairman, Berlin.

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR founding we would like to convey our warmest congratulations to you, and through you to the fraternal GDR people, the SED, the people's chamber and the GDR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Vietnam people, the Vietnam Communist Party, the National Assembly and the SRV Government.

In the past 29 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the SED, borne by the tradition of revolutionary stanchness, the GDR workers class and working people with diligence and creativeness in work, shoulder-to-shoulder with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the fraternal peoples of the socialist system, have achieved constantly new and greater successes in building socialism and in defending the beloved fatherland.

With its modern industry and agriculture, its advanced science and technology, with the people's growing consciousness of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the GDR has defeated the hostile policy of the imperialist and reactionary forces directed against the GDR, and has made a constructive contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system, to the peoples' struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Today the GDR people are concentrating their physical and mental energies on the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, to constantly raise the working people's material and cultural living standard, and to universally strengthen the first worker-peasant state in the homeland of Marx and Engels as a worthy Western outpost of the socialist system. The Vietnamese people are extremely pleased with the splendid successes of the GDR people and sincerely wishes the fraternal GDR people further great successes in shaping the developed socialist society and in creating the fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

We are highly pleased to be able to say that since the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the GDR the fraternal relations and the fraternal cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two states have been constantly consolidated and developed.

On this occasion we would like to convey to the SED, the people's chamber, the government and the people of the GDR our deep-felt thanks for the active support and cordial aid which it rendered our resistance struggle against the U.S. aggression for saving the country, and which it is rendering today to the cause of building socialism and the struggle for the defense of the fatherland.

May the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the SRV and GDR be consolidated forever.

[Signed] Ton Duc Thang, SRV President,

Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee,

Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee,

Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV Government.

MPR Leaders

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Greeting message of MPR leaders to GDR counterparts on 29th anniversary of the GDR]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman,

To Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Berlin.

Esteemed comrades!

Permit us, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium and the MPR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the entire Mongolian people and on our own behalf to convey to you and through you the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR the most cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR's founding.

The founding of the GDR, the peace-loving state of the German workers and peasants, has been of historic significance for the alteration of the situation in Europe in favor of the forces of peace and of socialism. Under the proven leadership and its battle-tested vanguard, the SED, and in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries the GDR working people achieved in unselfish work outstanding results in all fields of socialist construction, in perfecting the social conditions, and in developing their country's science and culture. The recent joint flight of GDR and USSR cosmonauts has again demonstrated before the whole world the high development level of science and technology

in the fraternal countries of the socialist community, the effectiveness of their cooperation in the peaceful utilization of space to the benefit of mankind. Loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism the GDR continues to actively pursue a peaceful foreign policy coordinated with the fraternal countries, and is making a worthy contribution to the struggle of the peoples for further deepening the process of international detente, the development of a mutually advantageous cooperation between the states, for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. With deep satisfaction we note that the relations of fraternal friendship and close universal cooperation between our parties and countries are constantly expanding and deepening, to the benefit of the MPR and GDR peoples, in the interest of unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

On this important day we wish you, dear comrades, and all GDR working people from the bottom of our heart new great successes in implementing the historical decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, in the struggle for strengthening peace and international security.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium,

J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

PRC's Hua Kuo-feng

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To the GDR State Council Chairman Willi Stoph, Berlin.

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR founding I convey to you, and through you to the government and people of the GDR, cordial congratulations on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

I wish the GDR new successes in its construction work and the GDR people happiness. May the traditional friendship between the Chinese people and the GDR people deepen and the relations between the two states further develop.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, State Council Premier of the PRC.

Algeria's Boumediene

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman,

To His Excellency Mr Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Berlin.

It gives me pleasure to convey to you, on behalf of the people and the government of Algeria as well as on my own behalf, my most cordial congratulations on the GDR national holiday. I sincerely wish the GDR people and its leadership success in the great tasks of national construction. Let me assure you that Algeria adheres to its determination to cooperate with the GDR on all questions of mutual interest, and to make its contribution to seeking solutions for the world's burning problems. Permit me in conclusion to extend to you my wishes for health and personal well-being.

With cordial respect

[Signed] Houari Boumediene, chairman of the Revolution Council and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria.

Angola's Neto

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Berlin.

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR founding I would like to congratulate you, and through you the GDR people, the SED and the government, on behalf of the Angolan people, of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the government and on my own behalf. At the same time I avail myself of this opportunity to affirm the deep solidarity of the Angolan people with the GDR people that was forged in the struggle against the common enemy, imperialism, and to express the wish that the relations of friendship and fraternity linking our peoples, parties and governments become closer and closer.

With fraternal respect,

The struggle goes on--the victory is certain,

[Signed] Agostinho Neto, President of the MPLA-Labor Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola.

SFRY's Djuranovic

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin.

On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf I convey to you and to the GDR Council of Ministers with great joy cordial congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the GDR's founding, and best wishes for new successes and all-round progress of the friendly GDR people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two countries will continue in the future to successfully develop and to strengthen in the interest of our peoples, of socialism and of peace in the world.

[Signed] Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council.

Polisario Front

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Erich Honecker,

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, Berlin.

Your Excellency, on the occasion of the GDR national holiday I have the pleasant opportunity to convey to you, on behalf of the Sahraoui people, of its only and legitimate representative, the Polisario Front, as well as on my own behalf our most cordial congratulations and most sincere wishes for success and well-being of your friendly people in building up its country. We are certain that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity will further strengthen, which link our two peoples in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of exploitation, and for democracy, peace and mutual progress in the interests of all peoples in the world.

Most respectfully,

[Signed] Mohamed Abdel-Aziz [name as published]

Secretary General of the Polisario Front.

Israeli Communist Party

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To the SED Central Committee, Berlin, Marx-Engels-Platz.

We convey to you, dear comrades, the most cordial fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR which has altered the German people's course of history. We wish you further successes in socialist construction and in the struggle for European security and world peace.

[Signed] Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party, Meir Vilner.

CEMA Secretary

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin.

Highly esteemed Comrade Willi Stoph! Permit me to cordially congratulate you on behalf of the CEMA Secretariat and on my own behalf on the 29th anniversary of the GDR's founding.

We are all pleased with the outstanding successes which the GDR people have accomplished in a relatively short historic period.

Under the leadership of its tested vanguard, the SED, and in close cooperation with the CEMA member countries the GDR people are at present working on the fulfillment of the historical tasks of shaping the developed socialist society, the tasks set by the Ninth SED Congress.

As a member of the powerful community of socialist states, the GDR is making a weighty contribution toward developing the all-round cooperation among the members of CEMA, toward realizing the comprehensive program of further deepening and perfecting the cooperation and development of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries, and toward working out the long-term target programs of cooperation in the most important fields of material production. I wish the GDR people with all my heart new successes on the glorious road of building socialism and communism, and you, highly esteemed Comrade Willi Stoph, personally the best health and further successes in your work to the benefit of the GDR people, the strengthening of the friendship, unity and all-round cooperation of the socialist countries, to the benefit of peace throughout the world.

Respectfully,

[Signed] N. Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA.

Arab Republic of Egypt

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, Berlin.

On behalf of the Egyptian people I convey to you on the occasion of your national holiday the most cordial congratulations and wish you much health and happiness as well as successes and well-being for the GDR people that is linked with us by bonds of friendship.

[Signed] Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat.

Albania Greetings

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To the GDR State Council, Berlin.

On the occasion of the national holiday, the 29th anniversary of the GDR's founding, we convey the best wishes for the GDR people.

[Signed] The Presidium of the National Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

Syrian Arab Republic Premier

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 78 p 6 AU

["Greetings on the GDR's National Holiday: Syrian Arab Republic"]

[Text] To Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin.

I am very pleased to express to you--on my own behalf and on behalf of the government of the Syrian Arab Republic--most cordial feelings and congratulations on the anniversary of the founding of your state, on the national holiday of the GDR.

I wish the friendly GDR people further successes and great progress.

I express the conviction that the friendly relations and the cooperation between our two peoples will further consolidate and will form a solid basis for the common struggle against imperialism, for freedom, the implementation of a just peace and for the right of self-determination of all peoples.

Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic.

DPRY Council of Ministers

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 78 p 6 AU

["Greetings on the GDR's National Holiday: DPRY"]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

We are pleased to convey the most ardent greetings and best wishes to you, dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the United Political National Front Organization and of our people in the DPRY.

The grandiose successes achieved by the GDR under the leadership of the party of the workers class in the past few years and the consistent attitude which it maintains in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states in the struggle against imperialism and for the defense of peace, democracy and socialism serve not only the GDR working people but the revolutionary world movement as a whole.

Our United Political National Front Organization is with you today, when you are commemorating this cherished anniversary. It is proud of the militant ties linking it with your party and of the friendship between our peoples in the struggle against imperialism and its allies, for the strengthening of the forces of peace in the world, for democracy and socialism.

We are firmly convinced that these militant relations will further develop and deepen for the benefit of our two peoples and countries.

Dear comrades,

We express our high respect for the firm internationalist attitude of the GDR vis-a-vis the struggle of our people and for your effective solidarity with the national liberation movement in the Arab region, in Africa and in other areas of the world.

We wish the GDR and its people a maximum of progress and prosperity in implementing the decisions of the 9th SED Congress.

[Signed] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the DPRY United Political National Front Organization;

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidential Council and DPRY Council of Ministers.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

SED GREETS YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 78 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee wishes success to the First Party Congress in Aden:
greetings to the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP]"]

[Text] To the delegates to the First YSP Congress, Aden, DPRY.

Esteemed comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to your party congress.

The United Political National Front Organization from which the YSP descends has proved to be the mobilizing force of the national democratic revolution in the DPRY. It also has helped the breakthrough of social progress in the South of the Arab peninsula.

It is with great sympathy that the SED is watching your efforts to create a vanguard party which will successfully wage the struggle for the socialist transformation in your country at the head of the DPRY people.

Most varied inseparable ties of friendship and cooperation have been created in the past few years between the SED and the United Political National Front Organization as well as between our two peoples. Rest assured that we shall continue to stand in firm solidarity at the side of the DPRY people and further deepen the close cooperation with your party in the interest of the common anti-imperialist struggle.

We are firmly convinced that your party congress will decree further historically significant steps on the road to establishing a new social system in your country.

It is from the bottom of the heart, esteemed comrades, that the SED wishes you success in implementing the resolutions of your party congress and in consolidating your party's ranks.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary.

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM--Since the founding of the Vietnam Committee of the GDR Solidarity Committee in 1965 until the end of 1977 the Vietnamese fraternal people received solidarity consignments and services worth about 600 million marks. This was stated by Berthold Handwerker, secretary of the Vietnam committee in an ADN interview. In addition the Society for Sport and Technology has provided a further 100,000 marks, Berthold Handwerker said. "Solidarity with the workers of Vietnam has been and is close to the heart of the GDR workers," he emphasized. The recently resolved renewed solidarity services by the FDGB worth 10 million marks continued "the tradition of fraternal support and aid." Four charter planes had already been sent and two further consignments were currently being prepared; in addition two ships will be taking solidarity goods to Vietnam in November. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0012 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD]

ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--The FDGB and the Italian Trade Union Federation [CGIL] want to develop their relations further. This is stated in a joint declaration on the visit to the GDR from 10 to 13 October by a CGIL delegation published on Monday. The safeguarding of peace and the continuation of international detente in the interests of the working people of their countries were endorsed unanimously during the talks between the CGIL delegation, led by Secretary General Luciano Lama, and an FDGB delegation headed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB. The FDGB and the CGIL also call for trade union action against the arms race and its effects on the social and economic sectors. The two trade union federations also declared their solidarity with the struggle of the workers and the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for national and social liberation. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1317 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD]

TALKS WITH 'PRENSA LATINA'--Gustavo Robreno, director general of the PRENSA LATINA news agency, was received on Thursday [19 October 1978] by Heinz Geggel, Central Committee member and head of the Department for Agitation at the SED Central Committee, for a friendly talk. Gustavo Robreno is staying in the GDR as the guest of Guenter Poetschke, director general of ADN. An exchange of views on the further development of cooperation between ADN and PRENSA LATINA took place between the heads of the two news agencies. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD]

AID TO LAOS--A special aircraft of the GDR's Interflug Airline has arrived in Vietnam [as received] with goods in support of the flood victims in Laos. This first consignment from the GDR consists of 12 tons of medicines, children's clothes, and foodstuffs and has been financed with solidarity donations from the population. Another special aircraft from the GDR will be expected in the Laotian capital during next week. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2012 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO GHANA--Accra--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Ghana, Horst Haehnel, presented his credentials to the Ghanaian head of state, Fred William Akuffo, at his official residence on Friday. The GDR Ambassador conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated just as cordially by Lieutenant General Akuffo. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1034 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD]

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE AID--Berlin--Since the beginnnng of the year the GDR solidarity committee has given solidarity aid worth over M100 million to the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Kurt Seibt, chairman of the committee, told ADN that the FDGB had contributed a considerable part of this. He said that solidarity goods worth over M30 million had been made available to the liberation movements of southern Africa in the first 8 months of the year. The training of liberation movement patriots in GDR colleges was a further manifestation of this solidarity. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0110 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD]

FINNISH JURISTS' DELEGATION--Hans Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice, received on 17 October Kai Korte, state secretary in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Finland who is visiting the GDR with a Finnish jurists delegation. Problems related to the further deepening of cooperation between the justice ministries of the two countries were discussed in the friendly talks. The guests were also received on 17 October by Dr Werner Strasberg, vice president of the Supreme GDR Court. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION VISITS--Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received an MPRP delegation under the leadership of Jalan Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee for a comradely talk on 17 October. Dohlus acquainted the Mongolian guests with the results of the activities of the SED party branches and of all GDR working people in implementing the Ninth SED Congress decisions. Jalan Aajab gave an account of the great achievements of the MPR working people. The cordial meeting was also attended by Tserebiyn Dabagsuren, MPR Ambassador to the GDR and member of the MPRP Central Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MOZAMBIQUE--Julian Hollender, GDR Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique, was received on 8 October by Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

FRENCH CP DELEGATION--On Friday [13 October] a delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] arrived for a visit in the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. It is led by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and head of the Central Committee's Foreign Policy Department, and also includes Central Committee members Colette Coulon and Jacques Denis as well as Patrick Le Mahec, staff worker of the Central Committee's Foreign Policy Department. The French guests were cordially welcomed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and by Alfred Marter, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee. On the same day deliberations opened in the Central Committee house between the PCF delegation and the SED Central Committee delegation led by Hermann Axen. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

PDRY EMBASSY RECEPTION--Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the PDRY national holiday, Faruq Nasser Ali, charge d'affaires ad interim, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday. It was attended by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy GDR State Council chairman; Otto Andt, minister of transport; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, and other prominent figures of GDR social life. Also attending the reception were the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300

POLAND

BRIEFS

SCHOOL YEAR CEREMONIES--Voivodship inaugurations of the new party school year have been held at Rzeszow, Kielce, Wloclawek, Krakow, Biala Podlaska, Olsztyn, Siedlce, Lomza and Tarnobrzeg. The following politburo members of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy premiers took part in the ceremonies: Mieczyslaw Jagielsk from Rzeszow, Jan Szydlak from Siedlce and Jozef Tejchma from Wloclawek, Kazimierz Barcikowski, politburo candidate of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of Krakow voivodship committee from Krakow, Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the secretariat and head of the department for light industry, trade and consumption of the PZPR Central Committee in Biala Podlaska. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD]

PARTY RESEARCH CONFERENCE--A conference of heads of scientific and research centers of the central committees of communist and workers' parties from 12 countries was held at the party central committee's institute of the fundamental problems of Marxism-Leninism in Warsaw. Possibilities of joint research in the social sciences were reviewed. The conference was chaired by Andrezej Werblan, secretary of PZPR Central Committee and director of the institute. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD]

GDR JUSTICE OFFICIALS' VISIT--A delegation of the GDR Ministry of Justice, which visited Poland under Hans Breitbarth, under secretary of justice, studied the tasks and organization of family jurisdiction and the organization system of the Polish legal profession and toured regional courts and the Dominow center for juvenile delinquents. The delegation was received by Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

JELENIA GORA PARTY PLENUM--The 14 September plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Jelenia Gora, which was chaired by committee first secretary Stanislaw Giosiek and attended by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR politburo candidate member and central committee secretary, discussed questions of ideo-educational work with industrial workforces and also ways to counter negative features such as avoidance of work, waste of time, raw materials and machinery and absenteeism. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 78 p 1 AU]

BIELSKO-BIALA PARTY PLENUM--The 14 September plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Bielsko-Biala, which was chaired by committee first secretary Jozef Buzinski and attended by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski, appraised the performance of party bodies and organizations in guiding the voivodship's socio-economic and political development, stressed the need for a greater participation by party members in citizens' self-government work and to raise the status of party meetings. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

TARNOW PARTY PLENUM--The 14 September plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Tarnow, which was chaired by committee First Secretary Stanislaw Gebala, discussed the state of and further development of specialized farming in the voivodship and stressed the need for more rational land management, for further development of specialized construction, for better supply of farm means of production and services, for comprehensive work with young people in rural areas, and for greater assistance in promoting farming progress. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

PZPR VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES' SESSION--The 15 September session of the PZPR voivodship committee organization secretaries, which was chaired by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski, discussed the main tasks of party bodies in implementing socioeconomic and internal party tasks during the fall--improving the quality of party ranks and the deployment of party cadres, and the introduction of the social control committees in all voivodships, rural parishes and towns. The session participants exchanged experience in implementing Politburo directives on the development of workers self-government groups. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

CSO: 2600

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS SERVICE FOR LATE POPE--On 4 October at 1800 hours, a religious service was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Strada Nuferilor in Bucharest on the occasion of the death of Pope John Paul I. The Italian Embassy published an announcement of this service in ROMANIA LIBERA inviting members of the Italian community to take part in the service. By 1700 hours the church was packed and could no longer accommodate those who came to this service celebrated in the presence of the diplomatic corps accredited to Bucharest. A representative of the Department of Cults was present. In front of the cathedral, there were a large number of Securitate agents, in civilian garb, who tried to identify the Romanians who had come. A Securitate truck was parked in front of the cathedral, secretly filming those who had discovered the purpose of this truck and tried to stand in front of it to block the lens with their hands were brutally removed by the Securitate agents. It was said--but we do not have confirmation of this fact--that some of them were arrested and taken to the militia organs. [Paris BULETIN DE INFORMATIE PENTRU ROMANI IN EXIL in Romanian 16 Oct 78 p 11]

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

LITERARY PRIZE AWARDED, RENOUNCED BY EARLIER WINNER

Background of Tie Vote

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 78 pp 31-32

[Excerpts] The sixth Njegos prize, which has been awarded since 1963 to the literary greats of the constituent peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia, has stayed unawarded despite a jury session that was supposed to be final. Once 12 jury members had reduced the list of candidates at the previous session to Oskar Davico of Belgrade and Misko Kranjec, who lives in his native Mura region in Slovenia, an unexpected and dramatic deadlock occurred. Both Davico with his four books of poems and essays published in 1975-1978 and Kranjec, who published the two novels "Pricali su mi ujaci" ("My Uncles Told Me") and "Mladost u mocvari" ("Youth in the Swamp") in the same interval, received six "strong" votes.

It was disagreeable for jury chairman Vukasin Micunovic to end the session as a "draw" and call for a new, decisive session 18 September. It was even more disagreeable for the thirteenth member of the jury, the respected playwright Marijan Matkovic of Zabreb, when he was informed that the sixth Njegos prize would be decided by his "odd" vote. The Njegos prize is awarded every 3 years.

After the first recipient of the "highest literary award" in our country, Mihailo Lalic, had declared in 1963 that Njegos and Vuk were our greatest teachers, the next Njegos prize went to Miroslav Krleza for his magnificent epic work "Zastave" ("Banners.") The third recipient, without a great deal of voting or hesitation on the part of the jury, was Mesa Selimovic for his lasting literary achievement in the novel "Dervis i smrt" ("The Dervish and Death.")

When the time came for the fourth Njegos prize to be awarded, there began to be trouble. The members of the jury had the thankless task of opting for one of the five candidates who had entered the so-called final selection. The nominees were Milos Crnjanski for "Roman o Londonu" ("A Novel of London,") Branko Copic for "Basta sljezove boje" ("The Marshmallow-colored Garden,") Davico for his novel "Zavicaj" ("Home Country,")

Radovan Zogovic for "Zilama za kamen" ("Veins for a Rock,") and Slavko Janevski for his novel "Tvrdoglavi" ("The Stubborn Ones.") Copic received eight votes, Crnjanski four, Milos Bandic failed to attend the decisive session, and Camil Sijaric withdrew his nomination for his book of short stories "Sablje" ("Swords") in order to retain his membership on the jury.

In the meantime, the Njegos prize, the highest literary award in our country, had not been awarded to Veljko Petrovic, one of the most subtle interpreters of the legacy of Njegos; nor to Ivo Andric, who had become a classic after the liberation; nor to Desanka Maksimovic, whose later poems are a real literary treasure; nor to Josip Vidmar, an essayist and critic of a high order; nor to Davico for his tetralogy "Robija" ("Forced Labor"); nor to Skender Kulenovic, Edvard Kocbek, Gustav Krklec, Aleksandar Vuco, Marijan Matkovic, Dobrica Cosic....

The Macedonian linguist/poet/storyteller Blaze Koneski won the fourth [evidently fifth] Nkegos prize for his book of poems entitled "Zapis" ("Inscriptions.") The aware was decided at the jury's third session after approximately 30 works by 25 authors had been scrutinized in the "initial selection." Two members of the jury, Velibor Gligoric and Dervis Susic, were absent for the final selection.

For the first time, however, the announcement of the winner was accompanied by something like a general apology. The jury was said to have concluded its work with a sense of regret that the name of Nobel prizewinner Andric was missing from the plaque listing recipients of the Njegos prize in the Billiard Salon in Cetinje. But, the jury went on, we were not called upon to correct the work of previous juries.

Jury chairman Vukasin Micunovic announced at that time, 9 September 1975, that Andric, Kranjec, Josip Vidmar, Davico, Desanka Maksimovic, and Dusan Kostic had been considered along with winner Koneski.

For the first time, this year, the juries for the Njegos prize and other literary awards in general are not working behind closed doors or under a bell jar. Newspapermen are allowed to attend sessions and voting. The Njegos jury was nominated by republic-level and province-level writers' associations: from Serbia, Rade Konstantinovic; from Croatia, Marijan Matkovic; from Slovenia, Cene Vipotnik; from Bosnia and Hercegovina, Andjelko Vuletic; from Kosovo, Azem Skrelji; from Vojvodina, Zivojin Boskov; and from Macedonia, Georgi Stardelov. The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro names Vukasin Nicunovic, Dusan Kostic, Vasko Ivanovic, Sreten Asanovic, Matija Novosel, and Novo Vukovic.

Davico Winner

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 78 p 31

[Text] After Mihailo Lalic, Miroslav Krleza, Mesa Selimovic, Branko Copic, and Blaze Koneski, the poet/novelist/essayist Oskar Davico will be entering the festive Billiard Salon in Cetinje as the sixth worthy recipient of the Njegos prize for the best Yugoslav literary work in a 3-year period. This ends the uncertainty following the session at which Misko Kranjec and Davico received six votes each, when all eyes turned to the absent Marijan Matkovic.

The jury was incomplete again this time, in the absence of Janez Vipotnik, but the author of the book of poems entitled "Reci na delu" ("Words in Action") received two votes more. The book was published by the Svetlost firm of Kragujevac.

Renunciation by Lalic

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 78 p 32

[Text] We have learned unofficially that Mihailo Lalic has renounced his Njegos prize and has requested the removal of his name from the plaque in the Billiard Salon in Cetinje, on which the names of recipients are printed in gold letters.

We telephones Lalic. From Topla, where he is staying, he responded as follows: "I would not want that to be talked about."

In this way, the great writer's reasons for his decision have remained unknown to us.

CSO: 2800

END